# LETTER

OF THE

# SUPERINTENDENT OF THE PUBLIC PRINTING,

COMMUNICATING

The seventh annual report of his office, showing the condition of the Public Printing.

February 6, 1860.—Read; motion to print referred to the Committee on Printing.
February 15, 1860.—Report in favor of printing the usual number submitted, considered, and agreed to.

Office of the Superintendent of Public Printing, Washington, January 16, 1860.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, in order that it may be laid before the Senate, the seventh annual report of this office, showing the condition of the public printing.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

JNO. HEART, Superintendent.

Hon. John C. Breckinridge, President of the Senate.

> Office Superintendent Public Printing, Washington, January 16, 1860.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I have the honor to submit, for the information of Congress, the seventh annual report of this office, exhibiting the condition and cost of the public printing, and such other information in connection therewith as is deemed of general interest.

THE PRINTING OF THE THIRTY-THIRD AND THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESSES.

The voluminous documents ordered to be printed by the Thirty-Third and Thirty-Fourth Congresses, in quarto form, with their numerous and costly illustrations, have been completed, with the exception of the fourth and fifth volumes of the "Results of the Naval Astronomical Expedition to Chili." No additional copy for this work has been received since the last annual report from this office, nor any information as to when it may be expected.

The tenth volume of the Pacific Railroad Reports has been printed and bound, and the illustrations for the eleventh volume, (being the last,) may be expected from the lithographers in a few days, when the work will be completed.

The second and concluding volume of the Mexican Boundary Report has also been printed, bound, and delivered, since the last session of

Congress.

As the various items of cost in the publication of these works may be deemed interesting, they are exhibited in detail in the following tables:

Statement showing the cost of printing and binding the Pacific Railroad Reports, in eleven volumes.

Volume.	Senate.	House.
Volume I.	1000 - 1001	reamark 1
Printing of the letter-press, &c	\$6,518 60 11,034 77 None. 9,684 20	\$6,294 28 10,254 14 None. 10,236 92
Total	27,237 57	26,785 34
Volume II.		
Printing of the letter-press, &c	\$6,513 20 8,449 39 10,921 51 9,684 20	\$6,308 34 7,850 72 10,865 26 10,236 92
Total	35,568 30	35,261 24
Volume III.	1	
Printing of the letter-press, &c	\$6,002 69 8,144 96 19,588 96 9,684 20	\$5,739 79 7,567 90 21,329 00 10,236 92
Total	43,420 81	44,873 61
VOLUME IV.		
Printing of the letter-press, &c	\$6,054 52 7,230 43 12,344 48 9,684 20	\$5,791 80 6,718 59 12,557 46 10,236 92
Total	35,313 63	35,304 77
Volume V.		
Printing of the letter-press, &c	\$5,683 33 7,008 88 26,038 89 9,684 20	\$5,488 78 6,512 85 24,302 24 10,236 92
Total	48,415 30	46,540 77

# STATEMENT—Continued.

Volume,	Senate.		House.
Volume VI.			ni was kasi
Printing of the letter-press, &c	\$5,793 7,231 18,072 9,684	66 95	\$5,522 43 6,692 77 16,790 99 10,236 92
Total	40,782	17	39,243 11
VOLUME VII.			
Printing of the letter-press, &c	\$5,426 6,341 13,482 9,684	70 64	\$5,182 60 5,858 38 12,434 86 10,236 92
Total	34,934	66	33,712 76
Volume VIII.			
Printing of the letter-press, &c	\$8,951 11,627 7,565 9,684	60 70	\$8,580 61 10,711 39 7,097 46 10,236 92
Total	37,828	59	36,626 38
VOLUME IX.			
Printing of the letter-press, &c	\$11,247 14,040 None. 9,676	29	\$10,793 10 13,040 75 None. 10,228 80
Total	34,964	25	34,062 65
VOLUME X.			
Printing of the letter-press, &c	\$7,873 8,903 43,078 9,676	60	\$7,528 97 8,269 69 40,189 68 10,228 80
Total	69,532	46	66,217 14
Volume XI.			
Printing of the letter-press, &c	\$480 299 26,231 2,774	57 55	\$363 23 189 85 24,985 40 1,562 20
Total	29,786	81	27,100 68

### RECAPITULATION.

Volumes.	Cost of printing.	Cost of paper.	Cost of maps and plates.	Cost of bind- ing.	Total cost.
First	\$12,812 88	\$21,288 91		\$19,921 12	\$54,022 91
Second	12,821 54	16,300 11	\$21,786 77	19,921 12	70,829 54
Third	11,742 48	15,712 86	40,917 96	19,921 12	88,294 42
Fourth	11,846 32	13,949 02	24,901 94	19,921 12	70,618 40
Fifth	11,172 11	13,521 71	50,341 13	19,921 12	94,956 07
Sixth	11,315 79	13,924 43	34,863 94	19,921 12	80,025 28
Seventh	10,608 72	12,200 08	25,917 50	19,921 12	68,647 42
Eighth	17,531 70	22,338 99	14,663 16	19,921 12	74,454 97
Ninth	22,040 57	27,081 04		19,905 29	69,026 90
Tenth	15,402 46	17,173 57	83,268 28	19,905 29	135,749 60
Eleventh	844 19	489 42	51,216 95	4,336 93	56,887 49
Total	138,138 76	173,980 14	347,877 63	203,516 47	863,513 00

Total cost of the eleven volumes, \$863,513; or \$36 10 per set.

Statement showing the cost of printing and binding Major Emory's Mexican Boundary Report, in two volumes.

	For the Senate.	For the House
Cost of the first volume.		
	6,400 copies.	11,530 copies.
Printing letter-press, folding, and inserting maps and		
plates	\$3,264 56	\$4,855 10
Dry pressing	193 50	348 25
Printing maps and plates, and paper for the same	12,187 41	20,338 46
Paper for the letter-press	$3,320 \ 41$ $1,242 \ 84$	5,977 22 1,562 20
Binding extra copies	3,861 52	6,674 72
Total	24,070 24	39,755 95
Cost of the second volume.	For the Senate.	For the House.
MC418.30 01 803.80	2,400 copies.	4,530 copies.
Printing letter-press, folding, and inserting plates	\$2,469 46	\$3,895 07
Dry pressing	88 50	203 75
Printing illustrations, and paper for the same	11,403 29	21,524 27
Paper for the letter-press	1,563 38	3,328 07
Binding reserved copies, in two parts	2,485 $68$ $766$ $46$	3,124 40 2,288 40
William Francisco and Market Commission of the C		
Total	18,776 77	34,363 96

The cost of engraving the illustrations for this report is not included in the foregoing statements, it not having been executed under the direction of the Superintendent of the Public Printing. The cost is estimated by the Secretary of the Interior at \$40,729 93.—(See Senate Ex. Doc. No. 37, 35th Cong., 1st sess.)

#### RECAPITULATION.

Cost of printing letter-press, &c. Cost of paper for the letter-press		\$15,318 19 14,189 08	
Cost of maps and plates—Engraving, as estimated by Secretary of the Interior  Printing and paper for the illustrations,	\$40,729 9	,	,
as above	65,453 4		
Cost of binding.			
Total cost		157,696 85	5

#### THE PRINTING OF THE THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

The documents ordered to be printed by the last Congress have been completed and delivered. The Estimates of Appropriations required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861, and the Annual Report on Commerce and Navigation for the year ending June 30, 1859, have also been printed and delivered; and, for the first time in many years, this office is enabled to report, so far as the printers are concerned, the entire completion of the printing ordered by Congress. It is but justice to acknowledge, in this connection, the energy and promptness with which the requirements of this office have been responded to by the public printers, and also by the engravers of the illustrations for the Mechanical Patent Office Report.

The following statements exhibit, in detail, the cost of the printing, binding, &c., ordered by each House of Congress during the second

session of the Thirty-Fifth Congress:

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No. of document.	Title or subject.	No. of pages.	No. of copies.	Cost of printing, fold- ing, &c.	Cost of drying and pressing.	Cost of paper.	Cost of illustrations.	Cost of binding extra copies.	Cost of binding re- served copies.	Total cost.	Cost per copy.
	Executive Documents.										
1	Annual Message of the President of the United States and accompanying documents, (in five volumes)	2,964	1,420	\$5,135 01		\$2,228 52	\$746 54				\$7 19
	reports of the heads of departments and chiefs of bureaus	408	11,200	1,550 94	\$148 75	1,839 61		\$1,191 40		4,730 70	42
2	Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the State of the Finances	496	11,920	2,613 36	192 50	2,466 99		1,117 03	418 86	6,808 74	57
4	Annual Report of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, (quarto) Report of the Secretary of War, communicating a Memoir of	488	6,420	2,816 85	204 00	3,153 18	6,078 06	3,282 29	1,443 72	16,678 10	2 60
~	Col. Wright's late campaign against the Indians in Oregon and Washington Territories	82	1,920	129 12		75 04	82 96			287 12	15
7	Report of the Secretary of State on Commercial Relations, (quarto) Message of the President of the United States, communicating	680	2,420	3,393 40	105 00	1,656 51		616 13	1,443 72	6,914 76	2 86
6	a copy of the opinion of Judge Brewer in the Great Falls comdemnation case.  Report of Gov. Stevens on a Pacific Railroad Route, (quarto)  Annual Report of the Commissioner of Patents on Arts and	18 854	1,920 1,420	26 59 2,334 38		17 63 1,220 90	3,770 94		1,443 72	8,469 94	5 96
	Manufactures, (in three volumes)	2,200	11,420	8,966 57	817 75	10,561 49	5,616 66	3,171 66	1,256 58	30,390 71	2 66
7	Annual Report of the Commissioner of Patents on Agriculture, (in one volume)	568	11,420	2,414 00	211 25	2,146 58	153 50	1,057 22	418 86	6,401 41	56
	Annual Report of the Topographical Bureau. (Part of Senate Ex. Doc. No. 1).	288	50	335 74		9 01				344 75	6 89
	Annual Report of the Chief Engineer. (Part of Senate Ex. Doc. No. 1)	212	50	241 75		6 63				248 38	4 96
	Annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. (Part of Senate Ex. Doc. No. 1)	320	2,000	497 40		257 52		212 90		967 82	48
	Annual Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office.  (Part of Senate Ex. Doc. No. 1)	248	1,000	524 98		99 95	135 20			760 13	76
	Annual Report of the Commissioner of Public Buildings. (Part of Senate Ex. Doc. No. 1)	20	500	28 60		4 05				32 65	6
	Annual report of the Superintendent of the Insane Asylum.  (Part of Senate Ex. Doc. No. 1)	18	500	21 34		3 90				25 24	5
	Annual Report of the Inspectors of the Penitentiary. (Part of Senate Ex. Doc. No. 1).  All other Executive Documents, (in four volumes)	20 3,070	500 1,420	33 10 6,099 43		4 05 2,703 70	640 72		1,675 34	37 15 11,119 19	7 82

	Miscellaneous Documents.	1	1 1		1		1	1	1		1
4 49	List of Committees.  Annual Report of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution  All other Miscellaneous Documents, (in one volume)  Reports of Committees.	448	2,020 6,420 1,420	6 01 1,268 22 1,206 31	93 62	1.127 07		528 47	418 86	9 67 3,017 38 2,193 22	47 1 54
351 385	Report of the Committee on Foreign Relations on the acquisition of the Island of Cuba.  Report of the Committee on Pensions relative to the officers and soldiers of the war of 1812, &c.  All other Reports of Committees, (in one volume)	26 8 352	6,420 6,420 1,420	21 18					418 86		2 1 84
	Treaties and other matter printed in confidence	562	95	632 94		28 92				661 86	
	Journal of the Senate	680 1,064	1,420 700						418 86	1,864 87 1,665 65	
	Miscellaneous Printing—General orders, circulars, &c			971 52		80 49				1,052 01	
	Totals			43,780 22	1,772 87	31,806 20	17,224 58	11,177 10	10,551 68	116,312 65	

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No. of document.	Title or subject.	No. of pages.	No. of copies.	Cost of printing, folding, &c.	Cost of drying and pressing.	Cost of paper.	Cost of illustra- tions.	Cost of binding extra copies.	Cost of binding reserved copies.	Total cost.	Cost per copy.
	Executive Documents.										
2	Annual Message of the President of the United States and accompanying documents, (in five volumes)	2,964	21,530	\$19,717 09	\$2,077 25	\$26,247 87	\$704 43	\$8,456 70	\$2,845 25	\$60,048 59	\$2 79
3	Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the State of the Finances.	496	17,530	3,301 16	283 00	т ,		1,702 05	569 05	9,441 76	54
33	Annual Report of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, (quarto)	488	1,530	1,400 43		785 18	1,584 93		1,407 50	5,178 04	3 38
85	tions, (quarto) Secretary of State on Commercial Rela-	680	1,530	3,078 39		1,047 18			1,407 50	5,533 07	3 62
05 05	Annual Report of the Commissioner of Patents on Arts and Manufactures, (in three volumes). Annual Report of the Commissioner of Patents on Agriculture All other Executive Documents, (in seven volumes)	2,200 568 5,560	21,530 211,530 1,530	14,291 37 19,590 53 13,349 80	1,541 75 3,911 00	19,662 24 44,259 28 5,108 88	11,233 34 153 50 395 45	6,342 52 22,198 98	1,707 15 569 05 3,983 35	54,778 37 90,682 34 22,837 48	2 54 43 14 93
	Annual Message of the President of the United States and reports of heads of departments. (Part of Ex. Doc. No. 2)	172	250	183 18		22 73				205 91	82
	Annual Report of the Chief of the Topographical Bureau. (Part of Ex. Doc. No. 2)	288 212	50 50			8 24 6 66				11 98 9 41	24 19
	Miscellaneous Documents.										The second
57	Annual Report of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution All other Miscellaneous Documents, (in one volume)	1,346	6,530 1,530	1,280 93 2,204 65	95 25	$1,152 21 \\ 1,042 30$		528 48	569 05 569 05	3,625 92 3,816 00	56 2 49
	Reports of Committees.						120000000000000000000000000000000000000				-
84	Report of the Select Committee on Naval Contracts and Expenditures.  All other Reports of Committees, (in two volumes)	1,168 1,892	6,530 1,530	3,198 63 2,698 73	190 00	3,003 42 1,478 29			569 05 1,138 10	7,489 58 5,315 12	1 14 3 47
	Reports of the Court of Claims. Journal of the House of Representatives. Bills and Joint Resolutions. Miscellaneous Printing.—Calendars, General Orders, &c	1,016 768 1,102	1,530 1,660 580	1,215 52 909 15		782 29 641 59 630 00 226 78				2,799 56 2,503 02 1,539 15 1,352 10	
	Totals			88,999 59	8,098 25	109,691 64	14,071 65	39,757 21	16,549 06	277,167 40	

By reference to the following comparative statement, it will be perceived that the cost of the Congressional printing, engraving, and binding, ordered through this office, has been annually diminishing since the Thirty-Third Congress:

Congress and session.	Senate.	House of Representatives.
Thirty-Fourth Congress, first session	\$342,578 44	
Thirty-Fourth Congress, second session	249,793 56	
Thirty-Fifth Congress, first session	169,747 70 116,312 65	326,862 55 277,167 40

A still further reduction may reasonably be anticipated from the operation of the laws passed at the last session of Congress for the regulation of the public printing.

### EXECUTIVE PRINTING.

The printing for the Executive Departments and for the Court of Claims has been promptly and satisfactorily executed. Such suggestions have been made to the heads of departments and chiefs of bureaus as were deemed necessary and proper for the economizing of expenditure in this branch of the public service, and these have been readily acquiesced in.

The following statement exhibits the cost of the work executed for the Executive Departments, through this office, during the fiscal year

ending June 30, 1859:

Statement showing the cost of printing, &c., ordered by the Executive Departments during the year ending June 30, 1859.

Department and bureau.	Cost of print- ing.	Cost of paper.	Total cost.
State Department.			
Secretary's office	\$270 46 432 07 115 40	\$484 19 312 08 26 12	\$754 65 744 15 141 52
Agent's office Rolls office Passport bureau Statistical office	22 60 218 60 51 47 9 50	8 20 71 22 29 32 17 10	30 80 289 82 80 79 26 60
	1,120 10	948 23	2,068 33
Treasury Department.			
Secretary's office	668 56 84 53 3 10 228 15	312 81 14 47 1 92 173 76	981 37 99 00 5 02 401 91
Second Auditor's office	271 79 61 83 110 30	15 92 105 61 34 62 67 65	47 75 377 40 96 45 177 95
Sixth Auditor's office	63 30	623 68 120 25 69 55 24 99	1,468 80 406 78 183 35 88 29
Solicitor's office	8 65 329 54 4,315 79	1 34 137 46 1,434 39	9 99 467 00 5,750 18
	7,422 82	3,138 42	10,561 24
Interior Department.			
Secretary's office	239 48 28 32 536 45	105 22 12 00 250 45	344 70 40 32 786 90
Office Office of the Commissioner of PatentsOffice of the Commissioner of Public Buildings	3,656 06 2,099 19 30 15	1,010 43 1,542 32 14 57	4,666 49 3,641 51 44 79
	6,589 65	2,934 99	9,524 64
War Department.			
Secretary's office	$\begin{array}{c} 1,258 & 60 \\ 3,249 & 02 \\ 46 & 32 \\ 80 & 92 \end{array}$	79 89 754 87 1,278 08 9 80 47 28 3 30	133 23 2,013 4' 4,527 10 56 19 128 20 13 1
Topographical bureau	91 43	59 23 51 32	210 9
	4,941 16	2,283 77	7,224 9

### STATEMENT—Continued.

Department and bureau.	Cost of pring.			Cost of paper.		st.
Navy Department.			-			
Secretary's office	1,997	20 70 35 44	\$585 105 25 324 23 956	46 97 80 85	\$1,564 $657$ $112$ $2,322$ $42$ $2,057$	66 67 15 29
	4,734	29	2,022	80	6,757	09
Post Office Department	48,759	69	51,816	91	100,576	60
Office of the President of the United States	87	04	103	49	190	53
Office of the Attorney General	472	72	40	19	512	91
Court of Claims	3,238	45	120	47	3,358	92
Office of the Superintendent of the Public Printing.	104	88	25	17	130	05
Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on Commerce and Navigation; cost of binding	6,191	17	5,590	89	13,705	32
Estimates of appropriations required for the year ending June 30, 1860	41	86	84	76	126	62
Maury's Sailing Directions, volume 2	5,793	30	4,722	59	10,515	89
Astronomical Observations, volume 5	2,420	75	405	22	2,825	97

### PAPER FOR THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

The fourth section of the printing act of 1852 makes it "the duty of the Superintendent to have the requisitions of the printer, and the returns of paper by the printer, balanced at least once in each year, and in default thereof to report the same to Congress for such proceedings as Congress may direct." Heretofore, owing to the unfinished condition of the printing at the commencement of each session of Congress, this requirement has never been complied with; and, even with this obstacle removed, the statement now presented, after the most patient and thorough investigation, is far from satisfactory. language of my immediate predecessor, in his last annual report: "For a great length of time the paper purchased for the printing of Congress, amounting in value to hundreds of thousands of dollars, had been received from the contractors and delivered to the public printers by persons not employed by, and wholly irresponsible to this office for the proper performance of this important duty, whose very crude memorandums, often in pencil, appear to be the only information upon which entries have been made in the books of this office, and which have proved to be unreliable." With this explanation, the following statement is submitted as the most authentic that can be prepared from the

records of this office, viz:

There have been purchased for the government from the passage of the printing act of August 26, 1852, to December 16, 1859, the following quantities of printing paper:

45 lbs. reams. 161,274	48 lbs. reams. 2,948	52 lbs. reams. 46,574	56 lbs. rean 40,306	
Of which, as per rebeen made:	records in this office	e, the followi	ng disposit	ion has
Of 45 lbs. paper pure There was delivered There was delivered Damaged	to the printers	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		reams.
Unaccounted for			457.5	reams.
Chaccounted for			20	i cuilis.
Of 48 lbs. paper pur Delivered to printer In warehouse	S	2,478	2,948	reams.
			2,948	reams.
Delivered to printer Delivered to binders Damaged	S	$\begin{array}{ccc} \dots & & & & & \\ \dots & & & & & \\ 84,383\frac{1}{2}\frac{9}{0} & & & \\ \dots & & & & & \\ 894\frac{1}{2}\frac{0}{0} & & & \\ \dots & & & & 2 & \\ \end{array}$	86,880	reams.
In warehouse		$\frac{1,500\frac{1}{2}\frac{0}{0}}{}$	$86,780\frac{10}{20}$	reams.
Unaccounted for			$99\frac{1}{20}$	reams.

Thus it will be seen that of the 251,102 reams of paper purchased, costing, say \$1,560,652; 457 reams of forty-five pounds paper, costing \$2,445 46; and ninety-nine reams of fifty-six pounds paper, costing \$742 89, are entirely unaccounted for. Whether it has been fraudulently disposed of, or delivered to the public printers without taking receipts therefor, there are no means of ascertaining by the records of this office, and consequently it may be considered as lost to the government. These results, which have been reached after a most laborious and thorough investigation of the matter, present as full and accurate a settlement of the account as it is possible now to obtain.

It is but proper to state that the discrepancies in the paper account can be distinctly traced to a period anterior to the 19th of July, 1858, when they first became apparent to my predecessor. Since that time the receiving of paper from the contractors, and its delivery to the printers, have been under the immediate personal supervision of this office, and the accounts are kept in a manner that will effectually pre-

clude errors or mystification in the future. The following is a statement of the requisitions and returns of paper by the public printers.

1 1 1	7 7	
Of 45 lbs. paper delivered. $145,715\frac{2}{20}$ Returned in printed matter. $145,715\frac{2}{20}$ Allowance for waste, 3 per cent. $4,372$	150,794	reams.
	$150,087^{\frac{2}{20}}$	reams.
Due the government by the public printers	$707\frac{18}{20}$	reams.
Of 48 lbs. paper delivered	2,478	reams.
Tillowance for waste, o per continuing	2,478	reams.
Of 52 and 56 lbs. paper delivered.  Returned in printed matter	$84,313\frac{1}{2}\frac{9}{0}$	reams.
2,10	84,762	reams.
In excess	$378\frac{1}{20}$	reams.

By the foregoing statement, it appears that the public printers are indebted to the government for 707 reams of forty-five pounds paper, while they are entitled to a credit for 378 reams of fifty-two and fifty-six pounds paper. This discrepancy can only be accounted for by the irregularity, designedly or otherwise, with which the accounts of the office were formerly kept, and the allegation that at times during the Thirty-Fourth Congress it was found necessary to use forty-five pounds paper instead of fifty-six pounds paper for a portion of the reserved copies of the public documents.

The printer's requisitions for paper for the post office blanks have also been examined and adjusted, and I find that he is indebted to government as follows, viz: Paper measuring 19 + 26 inches, and weighing 23 pounds to the ream, 172 reams; and of paper measuring 18 + 25 inches, and weighing 26 pounds to the ream, 425 reams;

amounting in the aggregate to \$1,640 37.

It will be perceived by this settlement of the accounts of the public printers, which have been running unbalanced for several years, owing to the unfinished condition of the public printing, that they are indebted to the government for 329 reams of printing paper, at \$5 37.3 per ream, amounting to the sum of \$1,767 71; and for paper for the post office blanks, 597 reams, amounting to \$1,640 37; the aggregate of the indebtedness for paper being \$3,408 08, which I report to Congress, in obedience to the fourth section of the act of 1852. The attorney for the public printers has been notified of this deficiency, and informed that the amount would be withheld by this office from their bills for printing, until otherwise ordered by Congress.

The following statements exhibit the quantity of paper purchased for the public printing, including that for the post office blanks, from

November 1, 1858, to December 16, 1859, inclusive.

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From whom.		Kind of paper.						
	What year.	No. reams 45 pounds.	No. reams 48 pounds.	No. reams 52 pounds.	No. reams 56 pounds.	Cost per ream.	Total.	Aggregate.
Curtis & Brother       1858         John H. Hall       1858         S. J. Megargee       1858         Megargee Brothers       1859         Miller & Hines       1859         Charles Magarge & Co       1859         Grant, Warren & Co       1859         James M. Willcox & Co       1859         Do       1859	1858 1858			740		$6\ 00_{100}^{30}\ 21,490\ 74$	5,868 20 21,490 74	\$10,928 96 5,868 20 21,490 74 102,087 00
	$1859 \\ 1859$				0.00	7 56 7 84	$\begin{array}{c} 2,268 \ 00 \\ 2,759 \ 68 \\ 2,099 \ 02\frac{28}{100} \end{array}$	2,268 00 $2,759 68$ $2,099 02$
	1859				150	$\begin{array}{c} 7 & 45 \\ 7 & 50 \frac{40}{100} \end{array}$	1,117 50 $46,524 80$	47,642 30
		22,580	302	740	8,396			195,143 90,28

Statement showing the quantity of paper purchased for post office blanks, from November 1, 1858, to December 16, 1859, inclusive.

From whom.	No. reams.	Size.	Weight per ream.	Cost per ream.	Total.	Aggregate
			Pounds.			
oseph T. Crowell	1,000	19 by 26	28	\$4 13	\$4,130 00	
Do	4,912	19 by 23	23	"3 851	18,923 48	
Do	1,800	18 by 25	26	3 832	6,903 00	
Do	300	18 by 18	22	3 022	907 50	
Do	50	18 by 22	24	3 30	165 00	
Do	300	12 by 18	12	1 77	531 00	
Do	10,500	19 by 26	23	3 332	35,017 50	
	2,850	18 by 25	26	3 51	10,003 50	
Do	800	18 by 18	22	2 42	1,936 00	
Do	300	12 by 18	12	1 32	396 00	
Do	300	19 by 26	28	3 50	1,050 00	
Do	400	18 by 22	24	2 76	1,104 00	•••••
Do	400	10 by 22	~4	2 10	1,104 00	***************************************
Total	23,512					\$81,066 98

Statement showing the quantity of writing, map, and plate paper purchased for the public printing, from November 1, 1858, to December 16, 1859, inclusive.

From whom.	From whom. No. of reams. Kind of paper.		Weight per ream.	Cost per ream.	Total.	Aggregate.
	,		Pounds.			
Taylor & Maury	10	Blue imperial	66	\$16 50	\$165 00	
Do	40	Blue wove medium	36	8 10	324 00	
Do	205	White folio post	16	3 20	656 00	
Do	240	White quarto post	8	1 92	460 80	
Do	80	Blue quarto post	8	1 92	153 60	
Do	196	White double cap	28	8 50	164 05	
20	1020	THE GOADIC CAP		_		\$1,923
Tegargee Brothers	1,524	White quarto post	8	1 60	2,438 40	#-)
Do	200	Blue quarto post	8	1 60	320 00	
Do	200	White folio post	16	2 88	576 00	
Do	94	Blue folio post	16	2 88	270 72	
Do	192	White folio post	20	3 60	691 20	
Do	100	Plue folio post	20	3 60	360 00	
	$992\frac{10}{20}$	Blue folio post	12	1 92	1,905 60	
Do	300		14	2 24	672 00	
Do	296	do	16	2 56	757 76	
Do		do	12	1 92	473 32	
Do	246	Blue flat cap	14	2 24	235 20	
Do	105	do				
Do	84	do	16	2 56	215 04	
Do	10	Blue colored medium	36	6 48	64 80	
Do	20	White medium	34	6 12	122 40	
Do	20	do	38	6 84	136 80	-
Do	10	Blue imperial	66	11 88	118 80	
Do	20	French blue quarto post		3 00	60 00	
Do		1,560 sheets bond paper, at 2½ cents per sheet			39 00	
Do	10	Blue-laid demy	27	4 59	45 90	
Do	20	White royal	45	8 10	162 00	
Do	16	Blue medium	34	6 12	97 92	
Do	10	White superroyal	55	9 90	99 00	
Do	5	Blue superroyal	55	9 90	49 50	
Do	8	Blue royal	45	8 10	64 80	
						9,976

	Campbell, Hall & Co	14 4	Writing paper, 19 by 24 inches, (special)	20 26	4 00 5 20	56 00 20 80	76 80
	Charles Magarge & Co	100	Fine printing paper, 24 by 38 inches, (special)	50	7 00	700 00	700 00
Ex.	Tileston & Hollingsworth	261 8	Plate paper, 19 by 24 inches	60	11 70	3,058 38	3,058 38
Doc.	Megargee Brothers	$\begin{array}{c} 29_{20}^{\ 9} \\ 76_{20}^{\ 8} \end{array}$	dodo	50 60	7 97 9 56 40	234 71 730 74	965 45
14	Grant, Warren & Co		40,114 pounds map paper, at 14,48 per pound			5,808 51	5,808 51
2							22,508 75

## RECAPITULATION.

Printing paper	\$195,143	
Printing paper Paper for post office blanks	. 81,066	98
Writing paper	12,676	41
Plate paper	4,023	83
Map paper	5,808	
Total	298,719	63

I beg leave, in this connection, respectfully to reiterate the recommendation of my immediate predecessor, in the last annual report, that but one grade of paper be used for the printing of the public documents. The present system, which requires the regular number of documents to be printed on paper weighing 56 pounds to the ream, and the extra numbers on paper weighing 45 pounds, is productive of difficulty and confusion in our paper accounts, without countervailing advantages. The many improvements in the manufacture of paper have materially modified the proportionate cost of the materials and labor involved in its production, so that its price depends much more upon its weight than its quality. I consider the grade of 56 pounds unnecessary, and would recommend a uniform standard of 48 pounds to the ream of 480 sheets, as better calculated to meet the requirements of the public service. A still further improvement, in my opinion, would be in requiring the ream to consist of 500 sheets, not only as better calculated to simplify and facilitate our accounts with the printer, but as being more conformable to our decimal system of cur-

I would also recommend a modification of the provision making it obligatory to open the proposals to furnish paper for the public printing in the presence of the Vice-President and Speaker of the House of Representatives. The difficulty occasionally occurring in the organization of the House subjects this office to much embarrassment by the delay, which would be obviated by the substitution for the Speaker of

some other public officer.

# Lithographing and engraving.

The subjoined table exhibits all the contracts entered into by this office, during the last year, for engraving and lithographing maps, charts, views, &c., required to illustrate the documents ordered to be printed by Congress. With few exceptions, the work has all been executed and received by this office.

Statement showing the cost of engraving and lithographing for documents ordered to be printed by the Senate and House of Representatives, second session Thirty-Fifth Congress.

Reports.	Contracted.	Description of work.	Amount.	Aggregate.
Maps, message and documents  Do  Do	Curtis B. Graham William Smith. Thomas S. Wagner E. Kitterlinus. Herline & Hensell	Engraving and lithographingdododododododododododododododo	\$220 00 258 87 73 32 111 50 152 50 170 30 220 00	\$1,206 49
Maps, Coast Survey Report, 1858	Curtis B. Graham William Smith A. Hoen & Co. Hatch & Co. Thomas S. Wagner. John Cassin	Engraving and lithographing do do Lithographing do do do Engraving on wood	2,725 00 465 64 121 73 145 40 528 66 218 62 298 12 5 25	4,508 4
Iaps, wagon road reports	Julius Bien Julius Bien Curtis B. Graham	Engraving and lithographingdododododododo		557 00 120 00 75 00
overnor Stevens's report Do Do Do	Thomas S. Wagner Herline & Hensell	do	2,621 32 284 00 90 88 159 75	3,155 98

Reports.	Contractors.	Description of work.	Amount.	Aggregate.
Mechanical Patent Office Report, 1858	E. R. Jewett Van Ingen & Snyder John Cassin	Engraving and electrotypingdo	\$2,628 00	\$16,850 00 307 00
* Dodo	Selmar Siebert	do	627 20	3,265 20
Total				30,155 31

<sup>\*</sup>These items were for the first session of the Thirty-Third Congress.

During the progress of the public printing for many years, a very large number of engravings on steel, copper, and wood have accumulated in the office of the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives. It has been the intention of this office, in obedience to the direction of Congress, to take charge of these engravings, to have them carefully prepared for preservation, and a schedule made of them in such manner as to afford ready access to those that may be hereafter required for public use. Until recently this object has been rendered impracticable, on account of the very limited accommodations afforded to this office; but, this obstacle being removed, measures will be immediately taken to carry out the views of Congress.

In connection with the subject of economizing the expenditures for the public printing, it may be proper to state that a rigid adherence to the provisions of the law respecting the kind of type to be used in particular cases will considerably reduce the size of some of the volumes, and proportionately their cost. It is provided that the body of all plain matter shall be printed in small pica, "except extracts, year and nays, and addenda," which shall be printed in brevier. As a page of brevier contains at least one-third more matter than one of small pica, a very material saving of paper and press-work can be secured by enforcing a stricter compliance with the law.

A much greater saving, however, may be effected, by the substitution, generally, of long primer for small pica type, in the congressional printing, and without detriment to its appearance or legibility. A page of small pica contains about sixteen hundred ems, and of long primer two thousand ems, being a gain of twenty per cent., which would be the proportionate saving effected in press-work and paper. A page of the Agricultural Report of the last session in small pica and long primer is herewith given in illustration.

valuable, and vital to his happiness. In the works of the renowned races of ancient Rome, Greece, and Egypt, as well as the lore of that primitive people, the Hebrews, are described, full of sublimity and classic grandeur, vast and mighty deeds, and extensive mechanical powers in the art of the destructive elements of war—marvelous even to the present generation—or in the more rational arts of peace. books, too, are described the heavens and the firmament, the different orders, magnitudes, and wonderful movements of the stars, or the worlds and suns above; the true nature and properties of the elements which envelop our globe, the dwelling places and dominions of men; a full account of those vast treasures and gifts which grow and live upon the surface, as well as those which are deposited in its bosom: including a description of the properties, qualities, and uses of the vast treasures of the deep, with their various orders, affinities, links, harmonies, beauties, elegancies, and marvelous adaptations. In a word, all knowledge is registered and deposited in their pages so far as the first glance strikes the unreflecting mind; but they do not regale the docile mind of infant man with the vivid charms of all realities which engage the innate faculties of his youthful soul. Alas, all these vast treasures of knowledge are only marked in science and black hieroglyphics belonging entirely to the order of shadows and finite things; whereas the vital teacher belongs to the infinite order, possessing all the brilliant, animating, electrifying and fructifying powers of a living spirit, who alone has the faculty of producing those pleasing qualities, and making the pupils hear, see, feel, touch, handle, taste, and smell, as well as converse, through the marvelous gift of speech, upon all the treasures of science, and play the sweet sounds of music, and the varied harmonies of many tongues.

In viewing our elementary school system, as it at present exists, and as a preparatory step to entering the agricultural colleges now going into operation in the United States, especially those of the middle and northern sections, it is obvious that unexpected difficulties will arise from the circumstance that the young pupils, as a general thing, on entering will not be sufficiently advanced in the rudiments of knowledge to profit by the instructions these institutions will be calculated to impart. For them to enter with any attempt to build without a proper foundation, would most assuredly be attended with many disadvantages; for in all cases, unless they are prepared to deduce their lessons, it would certainly end in a failure. be permitted, then, to suggest that these large establishments, so munificently endowed, and which promise so much benefit to the community, be first converted into normal agricultural schools and model farms for the education of teachers and other persons somewhat advanced in knowledge, preparatory to their entering upon business or other active duties of life. The success of an institution of this kind would depend, however, in a great measure, upon its principal, who should not merely be the educator, but the constant companion and guide of his students, laboring, resting, and playing with them, as well as instructing and explaining everything to them; one whom they could love because he is amiable and kind; reverence because of his age and character; and respect from his possessing a fund of valuable, and vital to his happiness. In the works of the renowned races of ancient Rome, Greece, and Egypt, as well as the lore of that primitive people, the Hebrews, are described, full of sublimity and classic grandeur, vast and mighty deeds, and extensive mechanical powers in the art of the destructive elements of war-marvelous even to the present generation-or in the more rational arts of peace. In books, too, are described the heavens and the firmament, the different orders, magnitudes, the wonderful movements of the stars, or the worlds and suns above; the true nature and properties of the elements which envelop our globe, the dwelling places and dominions of men; a full account of those vast treasures and gifts which grow and live upon the surface, as well as those which are deposited in its bosom; including a description of the properties, qualities, and uses of the vast treasures of the deep, with their various orders, affinities, links, harmonies, beauties, elegancies, and marvelous adaptations. In a word, all knowledge is registered and deposited in their pages so far as the first glance strikes the unreflecting mind; but they do not regale the docile mind of infant man with the vivid charms of all realities which engage the innate faculties of his youthful soul. Alas, all these vast treasures of knowledge are only marked in science and black hieroglyphics belonging entirely to the order of shadows and finite things; whereas the vital teacher belongs to the infinite order, possessing all the brilliant, animating, electrifying and fructifying powers of a living spirit, who alone has the faculty of producing those pleasing qualities, and making the pupils hear, see, feel, touch, handle, taste, and smell, as well as converse, through the marvelous gift of speech, upon all the treasures of science, and play the sweet sounds of music,

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The long primer page, it will be perceived upon examination, takes in not only the fifty-one lines of the small pica page, but also fifteen additional lines, being a gain of upwards of twenty-five per cent. Had long primer been used, instead of small pica, in the Agricultural Report of last session, the saving in press-work and paper in that single document would have amounted to \$17,945 77. The change would also be desirable in considerably reducing the size of some volumes which have grown to be cumbrous and unwieldly, but which it would be inconvenient to divide, such as the Journals of Congress, especially for the long sessions. The documents would not only be reduced in size, but comprised within a smaller number of volumes, thus reducing the expense of binding, while the incidental saving of material and labor in enveloping would amount to a considerable sum. Add to this the consequent reduction in the weight and volume of the matter transmitted through the mails, and I trust it will not be considered that I have over estimated the importance of the recommendation in asking for it the attentive consideration of Congress.

Respectfully submitted:

JNO. HEART, Superintendent.